

The True Northerner.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 25, 1892.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

Bangor, Me., was visited by a tornado accompanied by thunder and rain. Several buildings were wrecked, and trees and sheds blown down.

The Sprague mansion at Canochet was sold at auction the other day for \$62,250 to Frank D. Moulton, of New York. William Sprague had torn down the bridge leading to the place, and patrolled the avenue with a rifle. The auctioneer stood on the wreck of the bridge to complete the sale.

The Philadelphia Lager Beer Brewers' Association have voted to pay \$1,000 to any person who shall detect the presence of poisonous or deleterious matter in the beer brewed by any member of the association.

Six Italian railroad laborers, while intoxicated, went out in a skiff on the Youghiogheny river, near Shaver's station, Pa., when the boat capsized, and three of the occupants were drowned.

West.

Over 15,000 people were present at the demonstration of the Irish Nationalists at Ogden's Grove, near Chicago, on the 15th inst. Addresses were made by James Redpath, Rev. Geo. C. Betts, of St. Louis, Judge Moran, of Chicago, and others. Immense enthusiasm was manifested.

It has been decided to invite ex-Confederate soldiers to participate in the soldiers' reunion to be held at Milwaukee in September.

An English syndicate has purchased 10,000 acres of land in Southern Minnesota, owned by the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Company, at \$4.50 per acre. It is the intention to establish colonies of Englishmen on the lands. The same company sold James Thompson, a banker of Davenport, Iowa, 40,000 acres in Rock county, Minn., the price being a fraction less than \$5 per acre. Mr. Boyson, of Milwaukee, the Danish Consul, has completed arrangements for purchasing 55,000 acres from the same company in Faribault and Martin counties, Minn., upon which a number of Danish families will settle.

Official information received at Omaha shows that an outbreak of the Sioux Indians at Pine Ridge Agency is liable to occur, and a general war with the Northern Indians is possible. Dr. McGillicuddy, Agent of the Red Cloud Indians, has been notified that unless he is removed by October they will rise. The same statement is made by the military commanders, who have notified the army headquarters at Omaha. About 7,500 Indians are engaged in the trouble, and in their neighborhood about 11,000 more. It is estimated that 4,000 warriors can be summoned for the outbreak. Red Cloud is thought to be actuating the Indians in their demand for the removal of Dr. McGillicuddy.

Six smugglers, with forty pack mules, encamped at Bowie, Arizona, were drowned by a cloud-burst.

At Socorro, eighty miles south of Albuquerque, New Mexico, Juan Eberard, a gambler, was taken from jail by a mob and lynched, for outraging the person of a 12-year-old girl.

Heavy yields of spring wheat to the acre are reported from the threshing-machines in the great grain fields of Dakota. A farmer near Aberdeen threshed 650 bushels from seventeen and one-half acres, an average of thirty-seven bushels to the acre of No. 1 wheat weighing sixty-one pounds to the bushel.

Two sections of Coups' circus train crashed together near New Burnside, Ill. Four men were killed in a car containing eight sleeping showmen, and at least twelve others were seriously injured.

No more horrible railroad-crossing casualty has been reported in several years than that which happened at Anoka, Minn. Four young people, two of each sex, were returning from a dance. The railroad and the wagon road run parallel with each other on the prairie, and yet the carriage holding the party was driven on the track at the crossing in front of a swift express train. The death of all in the vehicle ensued.

A recent dispatch from Mount Plaski, Logan county, Ill., says: "Charles McMahon, who lived five miles east of the city, and who has been missing for the past three days, was discovered this morning, with two young men who have been working for him, all three blindfolded and their throats cut from ear to ear."

South.

The first bale of this year's cotton crop was received at Mobile on the 15th of August.

Benjamin H. Hill, United States Senator from Georgia, died at Atlanta on the morning of Aug. 16, aged 59 years. About 2 o'clock a. m. he was discovered to be sinking, and by 6:15 he was dead. Four hours before his death he made a sign for a hypodermic injection of morphia. He appeared to be awake and conscious several times, but could not speak. At 6:15 he was apparently awake, when he closed his eyes gently, and died without a tremor.

The National Board of Health do not think that the yellow fever now prevalent in the Rio Grande region is epidemic, or likely to be.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Public Printer Bonds has appointed Cadet Taylor, of the Wagona (Ill.) Index, Chief Clerk of the Government Printing Office.

Senator Hoar has addressed a letter to the people of Massachusetts, defending his vote for the River and Harbor bill.

Ex-Senator Dorsey authorizes the statement that General Garfield rendered him the position of Secretary of the Interior, and repeated the offer several times. Mr. Dorsey says he declined it both verbally and in writing.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

The Bankers' Association began its annual convention at Saratoga, Aug. 16, with a very large attendance. Mr. George S. Coe, the President, delivered the opening address.

Seventy-five Peruvians were recently attacked by 2,000 Chiruanas, and refusing to surrender, all perished.

Consul George Gifford, at La Rochelle, France, reports to the Department of State

that impure and unhealthy brandy is now the only kind shipped from France to the United States.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The gigantic oak tree at Mount Vernon, known as Washington's oak, has been destroyed by lightning.

The Treasury Department has decided customs officers may detain reprints of American copyrighted books and notify the owners of the copyrights to the end the latter may take such measures for forfeiture of the books as the circumstances may warrant.

Maj. Ben: Perley Moore has been selected by the joint committee on printing to compile the analytical catalogue of Government publications from the foundation of the Government to the present time, authorized by the recent session of Congress.

An official at the Treasury Department estimates the receipts from all sources for the current fiscal year at \$450,000,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The National Industrial Exposition of Ireland opened at Dublin in the presence of 100,000 people, with impressive ceremonies. The best of order prevailed. The procession of trades was three miles long. The O'Connell statue was unveiled by Lord Mayor Dawson, in the presence of Parnell, Dillon, Davitt and Gray, and a great crowd. Lord Mayor Dawson, in accepting it for the Irish people, said their struggle was not over, and their efforts would still be obstructed. They must endeavor to forget the melancholy past and look for glory in the future, in the hope that Ireland, once a province, would again become a nation. Parnell spoke a few words in which he expressed hope for the future prosperity of Ireland. The exhibition is pronounced a decided success.

Prof. William Stanley Jevons, the distinguished philosopher and professor of political economy, was drowned while bathing at Bexhill, England. He was 47 years old.

The public statement that the Prince of Wales needs to go to a German spring for medical treatment has made a sensation in London.

The Bonapartists had a meeting at Paris, at which resolutions were passed favoring the placing of Prince Victor Napoleon upon the throne of France. De Cassagnac said the Imperialists were ready for power, and meant to take it.

E. Dwyer Grey, proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, member of Parliament, and High Sheriff of the city of Dublin, for publishing a letter accusing the jury who convicted Francis Hines of murder of being drunk on the night previous to the rendering of their verdict, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £500. There is great indignation and excitement over the event.

The freedom of the city of Dublin was presented to Parnell and Dillon, amid great enthusiasm. Parnell referred to the conviction of Grey, and said it was clear that liberty of speech no longer existed in Ireland. He advised the higher classes, while they yet had time, to join in endeavoring to bring about a better state of affairs. The people could no longer tolerate their present degradation. Dillon quoted statistics showing that Ireland had been economically injured by the union.

The coronation of the Czar is announced to take place Oct. 1, at Moscow.

Gen. Ducrot, a French officer of prominence in the Franco-Prussian war, and latterly in command of the Eighth Army Corps, is dead.

The troubles in Corea, between the foreign and anti-foreign parties, culminated in an insurrection and the assassination of the King and Queen by the anti-foreign party. Japanese men-of-war have been dispatched to the scene of the insurrection.

A meeting, at which the Lord Mayor presided, was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, for the purpose of procuring subscriptions for evicted tenants. E. Dwyer Grey sent a letter from the prison enclosing £25, which was received with shouts of commendation of the Judge who sentenced Grey.

A man named Joyce, his wife, mother and daughter, near Congin county, Galway, Ireland, were fired at and killed by a party of men. Two boys were wounded. The supposition is that Joyce was suspected of having given information relative to the murder of the baroness of Ardillon.

Both houses of the British Parliament adjourned to the 24th of October.

Continuous inclement weather in Ireland has retarded vegetation so seriously that the people have been compelled to kill stock which they could not support, and a famine is imminent. Measles is also spreading throughout the island.

Mr. Long, the American Consul at Alexandria, was attacked by a party of natives. The attack was induced by what the natives considered Long's high-handed manner on a certain occasion when he rode over and severely injured several Egyptians. They characterize his conduct on that occasion as outrageous, and assert that the best thing he can do is to get out of Egypt, as if he remains his life will surely be taken. Long denies the outrageous allegations. Mr. Long was not injured.

The officers and crew of the English steamer Elira, which went in search of the Jeannette something over a year ago, were picked up in Matohaklin Straits, Nova Zembla, on the 3d of August by the steamer Hope, which had been sent out to rescue them. The Elira had an experience similar to that of the Jeannette. She was caught and crushed in the ice and sunk near Cape Flora on the 21st of August, 1881, and abandoned by her crew, who built a hut of turf and stones on the land and remained there until the 21st of last June, when they set out in boats for Nova Zembla.

Three men working on a boycotted farm near Boyle, Ireland, were fired at and one mortally wounded.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The citizens of Butler, Ala., recently made the discovery that 400 negroes had organized a conspiracy, under the lead of Jack Turner, to massacre all the whites in that region between Oct. 15 and 17. Seven leaders of the plot were speedily placed in jail, whence Turner was taken and hanged to a tree on the old business street of the town.

Texas dispatches report the yellow fever increasing at Brownsville. There were 150 cases of fever and 2,000 destitute people in the town. The Governor issued an appeal to the people of Texas for aid in money and food to support and clothe them.

The members of the Washington

Monument Association are indignant over the proposition that the monument, when completed, is to be used as a signal station, in connection with the Weather Bureau. They do not intend that any such use is to be made of the monument, and, being the legal custodians, have the power to prevent it.

Archbishop Gould, of Melbourne, was shot at and slightly wounded by a man named O'Farrell, a brother of the fellow who attempted the life of the Duke of Edinburgh at Sydney in 1868.

MASKED ROBBERS.

A Farm-House at West Charlton, N. Y., Entered by Masked Men and Robbed.

The Inmates Gagged and Bound and \$150,000 in Securities Carried Off.

A recent dispatch from Troy, N. Y., says: The farm-house of Thomas M. and Alexander Gilchrist, and their sister, in the town of Charlton, Saratoga county, was entered by five masked men. The inmates were gagged and bound. Two of the burglars went for Alexander and forced him into the pantry, where a desperate struggle occurred, in which Gilchrist stabbed one of the robbers with a two-edged fork, one of the times breaking off in the man's body. Mr. Gilchrist was badly injured about the head by some instrument, probably a revolver in the hands of one of the men. A pool of blood was found on the floor, supposed to have been from the wounded man. Alexander was shackled, and Thomas was secured in the same manner by two men, while the fifth took care of the sister. The brothers were then carried into the cellar and securely tied to a post. The sister was left up-stairs, tied to a door and a lounge. She was, however, very plucky. She would not put her hands behind until forced by three of the men, who placed a revolver to her head. The burglars were evidently well posted in regard to the house, as they went to a bed, lifted up a tick, and found the key to the safe. They took about \$200 in money and full \$150,000 in securities. Shortly after the men left the house Miss Gilchrist, whose wrists are very large, slipped her shackles and liberated her brothers, who gave the alarm and started in pursuit of the robbers, tracking them to Hoffman's ferry, where they are supposed to have taken a freight train on the New York Central road.

THE WAR IN EGYPT.

Sir Garnet Wolsey arrived at Alexandria on the 15th of August. The Khedive issued decrees authorizing the British Admiral and commander of the force to occupy such points on the Suez isthmus as they consider useful for military operations against the rebels, and in consequence of the decrees, and in accordance with the decrees, and authorizing the British authorities to prevent importations of coal and munitions of war along the coast, and to seize prohibited articles. Arabi called on the British Consul at Alexandria, and then a telegram deposing the Sultan, and naming the Sheriff of Mecca as Caliph. Arabi is said to be organizing the Bedouins in Upper Egypt. England's action in Egypt has been indorsed by the Emperor William of Germany.

Cable dispatches of the 16th inst. state that there is no prospect that England and Turkey will agree touching the proposed military convention. The policy of Gen. Wolsey is to divide Arabi's forces, and he, with the authority of the Khedive, has issued a proclamation to the people of Egypt, representing the sole object of the British to be to restore the authority of the Khedive. It is said the hopelessness of the struggle is becoming apparent to the Egyptians. Gen. Wolsey, at Alexandria, issued a manifesto saying the chief object of Great Britain is to restore the authority of the Khedive in Egypt, promising at the same time that peaceful natives will be kindly treated and the mosques, schools and other public buildings of the Khedive will be respected. The Khedive has deposed the Sultan, and also is the statement that Menotti Garibaldi was organizing a force in Italy to aid the Egyptians.

Dispatches from Alexandria of Aug. 20 state that four English regiments made a reconnaissance along the Mahmoudieh canal, drawing out shells from Arabi's Pasha force. British troops occupied Port Said and Ismailia, and disarmed the native soldiers. Rear Admiral Hewitt stopped traffic on the Suez canal, at which De Lesseps made a very strong protest. At Port Said the British troops threw up some earthworks between the Egyptian and Arab quarters, and Admiral Seymour and Gen. Wolsey were on hand with seventeen transports and five men-of-war. The Directors of the Suez Canal Company held a meeting in Paris, at which resolutions were passed recommending the neutrality of the highway, denouncing the warlike measures of the British, and reserving the right to claim compensation from England.

The British Admiral Hewitt telegraphed from Suez that the men of the gunboats Sea Gull and Mosquito, aided by 200 highlanders, carried the intrenchments at Shait at the point of the bayonet, killing 100 rebels and capturing forty-five. The British Government sent to De Lesseps instructions to be more prudent in his language. The Porte refuses to permit the exportation of mules for the British forces in Egypt.

In a Hurry.

Gen. Harney was a very dignified man, and was punctilious in regard to all matters of drill and etiquette. One evening, when in camp at Camp Verde, in Texas, just before dress parade, he found he had forgotten his handkerchief, and told an orderly to hurry back to his quarters and get it.

The orderly touched his cap and started for the quarters, several hundred yards distant. After he had proceeded a short distance, remembering that there was no time to lose, he broke into a trot.

"See that sounder running as if the Indians were after him. If there is anything I hate, it is to see a soldier running instead of marching properly. Here, my man," continued Harney to another soldier, "go after that fellow, and tell him I say to walk."

The second soldier started after the first, but as the first one kept on running, the second one saw his only chance to deliver the message was to hurry up, so he, too, broke into a run.

"Here, sergeant, go after that man and tell him if he don't stop running, I'll hang him up by the thumbs."

The sergeant started out in a brisk walk, but as his predecessor had a good start, he, too, began to run as fast as he could.

"If all three of the sounders ain't running like jack-rabbits!" ejaculated Harney. "I'll show 'em," and tucking his sword under his arm, he started in pursuit as fast as he could run, but suddenly remembering his dignity he came to a halt, and walked stiffly and slowly back to the place where the dress parade was to come off.

GENIUS CAN NEVER DESPISE LABOR.—Abel Stevens.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

Party State Conventions, and What They Did.

List of the Nominees, Platforms, Etc.

VERMONT GREENBACKERS.
The Vermont Greenback State Convention met at Waterbury on the 15th of August, 200 delegates being in attendance. L. S. Thompson presided. The convention nominated for Governor C. G. Martin; for Lieutenant Governor John J. Jones; for Treasurer, Fletcher Tarbell Swanton. The following Congressional nominations were made: First district, D. R. Kidder; Second district, H. D. Dunbar. The Committee on Resolutions reported the following platform, which was adopted:

Whereas, The past and present condition of this country justifies the conclusion that the policies which have prevailed in the past have been both corrupt and inefficient, as plainly manifested from the existence of a continual contest between capital and labor, enormous frauds in the discharge of official duties, corrupt practices in methods of conducting political campaigns, and gigantic and corrupt bank, railroad, land and other monopolies, whose policy is to enrich themselves at the expense of the wealth-producing classes of the country, and whose influence is to corrupt and destroy the very form of our Government; and

Whereas, The Republican and Democratic parties, who have furnished the statesmanship and policy of the past, are proved justly responsible for such an unfavorable condition of public affairs; therefore,
Resolved, That we arraign and hold responsible the old political parties, and especially the Republican party in power, for all evils which arise from the corrupt and incompetent administration of political affairs, the existence of a corrupt country, and a tyrannical oligarchy in the public service, assessing officials, corrupt practices in national and State elections, maintaining sectional hatred between the different sections, opposition to the payment of the public debt, the maintenance of a system of government resources, persistent efforts to destroy our national paper currency, which, though imperfect, is still the best we ever had, fraudulent legislation in regard to silver, legislation in favor of large monopolies, for a hypocritical advocacy of a principle by placing prohibitory laws on the statute-book but never enforcing them, for claiming credit for national prosperity which is attributable to a bountiful Providence, a fertile country and an industrious people, and the incessant labors of the Greenback party.

Resolved, That we endorse the platform of the National Greenback-Labor party, which proposes the way and the means to an almost hopeless contest for the adoption of principles that are honest, consistent, and in keeping with the progress and spirit of the age.

Resolved, That we favor the prompt payment of the public debt, the establishment of Government money for national bank currency, and the establishment of banks of discount and deposit whose existence shall not be contingent on the national debt, the adjustment of the tariff so as to protect home industries, unlimited coinage of gold and silver, so long as these metals are considered essential as money, a free ballot and a fair count in all sections of the country, and a general supervision by the national and State governments over all corporations which derive their existence from legislative charters, and which should be controlled for the public welfare.

Resolved, That we demand of the Republican party of this State a prompt and thorough enforcement of the prohibitory laws, in order that thousands of misguided citizens may be relieved from the necessity of sustaining hordes of officials by the fines and costs which accrue from prosecutions under the prohibitory laws, which have become a legalized system for extorting money from its victims.

Resolved, That we demand at the last election the passage of a law equalizing taxation, but what a failure! What an amount of property still paying taxes twice, while much property is untaxed at all! It is a consequence of the willful determination of that party to legislate to enrich the few and impoverish the many.

IOWA DEMOCRATS.

The Iowa Democratic State Convention assembled at Marshalltown, on Wednesday, Aug. 16. A temporary organization was effected, as follows: Chairman, Judge W. C. James, of Pottawattamie; Secretary, Col. W. W. Garner, of Louisa; Assistant Secretaries, L. W. Goodell, of Polk; J. L. W. Goen, of Buchanan; A. R. Keith, of Crawford; Reading Secretary, T. O. Walker, of Davis.

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed a representation from seventy-two counties fully represented without a contest. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following: permanent members, Chairman, John P. Irish, of Johnson; Secretary, A. B. Keith, of Crawford. The other officers of the temporary organization were retained.

T. O. Walker, of Davis, was nominated for Secretary by acclamation. John Foley, of Chickasaw, was nominated for Treasurer by acclamation.

Wm. Thompson, of Humboldt, was nominated for Auditor by acclamation. J. H. Bremerman, of Des Moines, was nominated for Attorney General by acclamation.

H. F. Bonorden, of Johnson, was nominated for Clerk of the Supreme Court by acclamation. B. M. Brinolf, of Polk, was unanimously nominated Court Reporter.

Senator Charles E. Bronson, of Delaware, was nominated for Judge of the Supreme Court by acclamation.

The nominees for Supreme Court Reporter having declined the honor, L. A. Palmer, of Henry, was nominated by acclamation in his stead.

After a prolonged and exciting struggle over the report of the Committee on Resolutions the following platform was adopted:

1. The Democratic party in convention assembled, reaffirm the great principles which are the foundation of free government, among which are equal rights to all, special privileges to none, protection of the weak against the encroachments of the strong, equal taxation, free speech, free schools, and first of all, a free and incorruptible ballot.

2. That we favor reform in the civil service, and denounce the extortion of money from office-holders to corrupt the ballot and control elections as most threatening as it is the most insidious danger that besets the Government.

3. That we denounce the reckless extravagance of the Republican party and demand an immediate reduction of taxes to the lowest figure which will enable the Government to meet all its obligations.

4. That no species of industry should be fostered to the injury of another; that no class of men should be taxed directly or indirectly for the benefit of another; that every description of industry should stand or fall on its own merits; that the existing protective tariff is an outrageous scheme of plunder, and in principle and detail violates every democratic principle of right and justice.

5. That the late amendment to the pharmacy law of the State has made the same unworkable and unjust, and we favor the repeal thereof.

6. That the Democracy of Iowa are opposed to all summary amendments. While we deplore the passage of the prohibition amendment we are not prepared to support it, as it means to eliminate the obnoxious measure from the constitution of the State.

7. That the right of the State to regulate the railways of the State in their charges for the transportation of freight and passengers having been fully established and declared by the courts, we demand the exercise of this right by our State Legislature, and we arraign the Republican party of this State for failure to give the people the relief the establishment of that principle entitles them to. The large amount of public lands and the subsidies these corporations have received from the Government and people demand that they should be regulated by law, that the constitution confers on Congress complete power to give the people the right to control the carrying from one State to another, and possessing such power, it is the duty of Congress to compel these corporations to perform their duty to the public as common carriers for a reasonable consideration.

THE APACHES.

Juh's Band of Murderers Committing Terrible Depradations in Sonora, Mexico.

They Kill and Burn Everything in Their Path.

A recent telegram from Tucson, Arizona, says: Word has been received from Trinidad, Sonora, that the Apaches are depredating fearfully, and committing frightful atrocities in the Sahuaripa district. A large force of Mexicans are in close pursuit of the redskins at Tarasque ranch. The Apaches killed six men and captured Lamasa Pajona, and killed two in Luchuripa, two in Arinacahonda, and four three hours afterward. They attacked Elcarripi, and killed eleven women and a child, first stripping the women and contracting them in the most brutal manner. They then put them to death by the most cruel torture.

Four of the men of the ranch who were returning saw the houses on fire and fled. The Apaches gave chase. Three of them took refuge in the rocks, and were defending themselves, when the fourth man, who escaped, brought the news to Trinidad. A large force of citizens started at once to the rescue, and couriers were sent in all directions to warn the settlers of the whereabouts of the hostiles.

No mail riders have arrived for several days. It is believed all have fallen victims to the Apaches. The number of the hostiles is 200, commanded by Juh, the Chihuahua chief, who escaped after the battle with Gen. Fuero last spring. Authenticated reports state that a band of Apaches have penetrated Almar, and are depredating there. Gen. Regs, with a large force in the Sahuaripa district, declares he will not spare a bunch, squaw or papoose if he again encounters them.

Advices from San Carlos say that P. R. Wilcox, the newly-appointed Indian Agent, has refused to assume charge, as he found the situation so utterly confused and chaotic. The Commissary and sub-Agent have suddenly turned up missing. Evidence of gross fraud and peculation under the Tiffany administration is alleged to be overwhelming.

The Tucson Apaches are very restless. Last Friday night they had prepared to make a raid, but one of their squaws gave the whites warning, and the Mohave Apaches, the bitter enemies of the Tontos, were armed and armed and prevented the assault. The Tucson Apaches offered 25 cents for all the cartridges they could get on the day they had fixed for the outbreak. Matters are assuming a serious phase, and settlers around the reservation are now organizing for defense. The anti-reservation people are increasing their force in every section. Several agents are visiting all the principal towns and camps, organizing for any emergency which may arise.

A Wonderful Fact.

The earth is one of the smaller planets in our system, and seems of little account compared with such giant masses as Jupiter and Saturn. It lost a huge slice of territory when it parted with the moon, faring better, however, than the unknown planet between Mars and Jupiter, which was broken up by some great convulsion into many parts, 120 of which our busy astronomers have already discovered.

But the earth may some day make up for its great loss, for it has not reached its full growth. It is gaining in mass slowly and by small accretions, but, as the old proverb runs, "every little helps." The nebulous matter diffused through space, or compacted into innumerable minute bodies moving round the sun, is constantly gathered by the earth in its annual sweep, and becomes a part of its own material.

Some astronomers compute that 150,000 meteors fall every day upon the earth, while others place the number still higher. Prof. Proctor says, "I have shown by a very moderate computation that the earth increases in mass each year by more than 20,000 tons. Since she was first formed, then, she must have increased by millions of millions of tons."

The meat-packing Statistics. The census report on manufacturers gives the figures of the meat-packing trade for fourteen of the principal cities, as follows:

	Capital.	Product.
Chicago	\$45,000,000	\$25,000,000
Cincinnati	1,075,000	11,015,000
Knoxville	2,145,000	4,297,000
Philadelphia	1,000,000	7,800,000
New York	1,810,000	29,371,000
San Francisco	5,014,000	8,414,000
Jersey City	1,372,000	18,552,000
St. Louis	1,243,000	8,414,000
Brockton	810,000	8,010,000
Boston	918,000	7,997,000
Buffalo	873,000	3,441,000
Milwaukee	600,000	6,000,000
Baltimore	700,000	2,743,000
Pittsburgh	608,000	1,452,000

The total amount of packing done in these cities in the census year is put down as \$200,000,000.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.	
BEANS	\$2 25 @14 00
HOES	7 10 @ 8 00
COTTON	13 @ 13 1/4
FLOUR—Superfine	5 50 @ 4 75
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	67 @ 68
No. 2 Red	1 12 @ 1 14
CORN—Unshelled	84 @ 84
Oats—Mixed Western	60 @ 60
PORK—Mess.	21 50 @ 22 50
LARD	11 1/2 @ 12 50
BEEVES—Choice Graded Steers	
Cows and Heifers	6 75 @ 8 00
Medium to Fair	5 25 @ 6 50
HOES	7 10 @ 8 00
FLOUR—Fancy White Winter Ex.	5 50 @ 6 00
Good to Choice Spring Ex.	6 00 @ 6 25
WHEAT—No. 3 Spring	67 @ 68
No. 2 Red	1 12 @ 1 14
CORN—No. 2	76 @ 77
Oats—No. 2	45 @ 47
RYE—No. 2	60 @ 65
BARLEY—No. 2	92 @ 93
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	22 @ 24
Eggs—Fresh	67 @ 68
PORK—Mess.	21 50 @ 22 50
LARD	12 @ 12 1/2
MILWAUKEE.	
WHEAT—No. 2	1 08 @ 1 09
CORN—No. 2	76 @ 77
Oats—No. 2	45 @ 47
RYE—No. 2	60 @ 65
BARLEY—No. 2	92 @ 93
PORK—Mess.	21 50 @ 22 50
LARD	12 @ 12 1/2
ST. LOUIS.	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	96 @ 98
CORN—No. 2	76 @ 77
Oats—No. 2	45 @ 47
RYE—No. 2	60 @ 65
BARLEY—No. 2	92 @ 93
PORK—Mess.	21 50 @ 22 50
LARD	12 @ 12 1/2
CINCINNATI.	
WHEAT	1 01 @ 1 02
CORN	76 @ 77
Oats	45 @ 47
RYE	71 @ 72
PORK—Mess.	21 50 @ 22 50
LARD	12 @ 12 1/